

FINAL NIGHT

The

Evening

World.

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KAISER WILHELM SERIOUSLY ILL FROM AN ATTACK OF PNEUMONIA

GERMANS DRIVEN BACK SEVEN MORE MILES BY THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM

French War Office Reports Capture of Strong Positions Along the Entire Line From the Belgian Border Across France and Into Alsace.

LONDON, Dec. 9 (Associated Press).—Important advances of the allied troops, in their new effort to throw back the German invaders in France, are reported to-day by the French War Office.

In the east, according to a statement of the Russian military authorities, a serious defeat has been inflicted on the Germans, in the Galician campaign.

The statement refers to the advantage of the allies from Arras southward, along the Aisne, on the heights of the Meuse, in the Argonne and in the Vosges. Roughly speaking, this takes in all of the line from the Belgian border across France and into Alsace.

In contrast with this the Berlin War Office reports a repulse of the French in two attacks in the Forest of Argonne. It is also reported that the French lost heavily in battles north of Nancy.

PARIS, Dec. 9 (United Press).—Advancing along the La Basse Canal the allied forces are to-day endeavoring to push forward in this region in the general movement to gain control of the important highway from Roulers to Lille, Lens and Arras.

The German divisional headquarters has been moved from Roulers to Thieff as a result of the capture of Passchendaele by the British.

A determined attempt of the Germans to retake this town was successfully resisted by the British troops, who are now said to be in complete possession of the place and making preparations for the shelling of the German trenches about Roulers.

Roulers is fifteen miles from Ypres and seven miles from Passchendaele, which was occupied yesterday by the allies.

PARIS, Dec. 9 (Associated Press).—There was artillery fighting from the sea to the Lys during the day of Dec. 8, according to the French official announcement given out in Paris this afternoon, and all the positions won by the French during the past two days have been strengthened. The text of the communication follows:

"During the day of Dec. 8 there was artillery fighting from the sea coast to the Lys.

"In the region of Arras and further to the south all have been organized and consolidated.

"In the region of the Aisne artillery exchanges resulted advantageously for us. In the Argonne the activity of our artillery and fighting by our infantry resulted in appreciable gains for us. Several German trenches were occupied, and we made progress along the entire front with the exception of one single point. Here the enemy blew up one of our trenches with a mine.

"On the heights of the Meuse our artillery showed itself distinctly the master of the artillery of the enemy. In this region, as well as in the Argonne, we have made progress along the entire front and occupied several of the German trenches. The same thing happened in the Forest of Le Pretre.

"In the Vosges we repulsed several attacks to the northwest of Sinones. In the remainder of the segment of the Vosges the enemy made no endeavor during the day of Dec. 8 to deliver any serious attack on the positions occupied by us last week."

French Repulsed With Loss, Is the Report From Berlin

BERLIN (by wireless telegraph to London), Dec. 9.—The official statement issued by the German Army Headquarters this afternoon says: "French attacks in the district around Souain and on the villages of Varennes and Vouquiers, in the eastern part of the Forest of Argonne, were repulsed with heavy losses to the enemy."

"In the Forest of Argonne itself ground was gained in several places. On this occasion we took a number of prisoners."

"The French suffered heavy losses in the battles reported yesterday to the north of Nancy. Our losses were comparatively small."

"In Northern Poland our troops are in close touch with the Russians who have come to a standstill in a strongly fortified position. East of the Wartha the fighting for Lowicz continues."

[The assertion that the German troops are now in touch with Lowicz would indicate that the forces of Field Marshal von Hindenburg have continued to advance, following the capture of Lodz. Lowicz is northeast of Lodz and only 45 miles from Warsaw.]

FRANK SENTENCED SAYS MOB VIOLENCE LED TO CONVICTION

Tells Court Verdict Was Made in Atmosphere of Hate and Clamor for His Life.

STAIN ON THE STATE.

His Death on Gallows, He Declares, Will Open a New Era in Georgia Prosecutions.

ATLANTA, Dec. 9.—Leo M. Frank was sentenced to-day in Fulton County Superior Court to be hanged on Friday, Jan. 22, for the murder here in April, 1913, of Mary Phagan, a fourteen-year-old factory girl. This is the second time Frank was sentenced to die.

In reply to the usual query by the Court if he had any reason to give why sentence should not be passed upon him, Frank made the following statement:

"May it please Your Honor, this is a momentous day—a day of far greater importance to the State of Georgia and to the majesty of the law even than to myself, for, under the guise of law Your Honor is about to pronounce words that will condemn to death an innocent man. Transcending in importance the loss of my own life is the indelible stain and dishonor resting upon the name of this State by reason of its judicially murdering an innocent man."

"The jury's verdict of Aug. 25, 1913, finding me guilty of the death of Mary Phagan, did not then and does not now speak the truth. I declare to Your Honor and to the world that that verdict was made in an atmosphere seething with mob violence and clamor for my life—a verdict based on evidence absolutely false, which under other circumstances would not have been given a moment's credence."

"I deeply sympathize with the parents of Mary Phagan. The brute that brought so much grief upon them has plunged me into sorrow and misery unpeakable, and is about to accomplish my undoing."

"But this I know, my execution will mark the advent of a new era in Georgia, where a good name and stainless honor count for naught against the word of a vile criminal; where the testimony of Southern white women of unimpeachable character is branded as false by the prosecution; disregarded by the jury, and the perjured vapors of a black brute alone accepted as the whole truth; where a mob crying for blood invaded the courtroom and became the dominant factor in what should have been a solemn judicial trial. Oh, shame, that these things be true!"

"Life is very sweet to me. It is not an easy thing to give up the love of dear ones, of wife and parents, of ever loyal friends. Though this be true, death has no terrors for me. I go to my end in the full consciousness of innocence and in the firm conviction that, as there is a God in Heaven, my full vindication must come some day."

"With the dawn of that day, there will come to the people of Georgia a full realization of this horrible mistake irretrievable—the execution of an innocent man, a victim of perjury, prejudice and passion."

Are You Going South?
Tickets, Pullman and sleeping car service of all Southern railroads, including the Georgia, Florida and Alabama, are on sale at the New York City Ticket Office, 4000 Broadway, New York City, from Dec. 10 to Dec. 15, 1914.

NEW YORK IMMUNE FROM ATTACK BY HOSTILE FLEET

Admiral Fletcher Tells Congress That It's With Fortifications City Is Safe.

FLEET IN GOOD SHAPE.

Conditions for National Defense Constantly Improving, Says Gen. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—From Admiral Fletcher the House naval committee to-day heard that New York City was safe from attack by a hostile fleet.

Fletcher considered New York with its fortifications, plus mines, immune from hostile attack. The Admiral held that the battleship still led the submarine in war. He declared that Europe's war has not shown this weapon a decisive one and asserted that a "skilful enemy" need not give this weapon the opportunity to wreak havoc. He told that, though spectacular and affecting the imagination of the world, the submarine is still lacking in the power to determine a conflict. He declared battleships will still remain the deciding factors of a war.

Fletcher admitted that only one submarine on the Atlantic coast is now in fit battle condition. Others are undergoing repairs. In case of sudden hostilities, he added, they could be whipped into shape within from two to four weeks. He estimated that forty or fifty effective submarines on the Atlantic coast and twenty or thirty on the Pacific coast would answer all needs.

"The fleet we have to-day is in general in a very satisfactory condition," he said. "As yet no reason can be drawn from the European war to show that the value of the battleship is any less than before or that it is not the main weapon to decide the conflict in any naval war."

Admiral Fletcher impressively told the committee that the United States Navy is unprepared to cope with the most powerful navy in the world. He mentioned no country. "You can safely say," he testified, "that we are not prepared for the worst emergency that might arise to protect ourselves from the greatest force available."

Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff, told the committee the condition of the national defense is "constantly improving," and discussed at length the question of ammunition supplies. "Chairman Hay," declared supplies on hand were rapidly "approximating the necessary reserve." Representative Green of Vermont quoted from the report of the former Chief of Staff, Gen. Wetherston, a statement that "there is a serious deficiency" in ammunition for seacoast defenses. Gen. Scott put into the record a table showing that there was on hand for twelve-inch mortars, 50 per cent; for sixteen-inch guns, 33 per cent; for fourteen-inch guns, 48 per cent; for twelve-inch guns, 48 per cent; and for ten-inch guns, 100 per cent of the necessary reserve ammunition.

"Gen. Wetherston must have been nervous and excited when he wrote that report," remarked Chairman Hay.

"Do you think these supplies are sufficient?" asked Representative Kahn.

"I think we should get on hand the amount projected as soon as possible," replied the Chief of Staff. He added that at the present rate of appropriations it would take about four years to complete the projected supply.

"What is our position as to the National defense as compared to two, four or six years ago?" asked Representative McKensie of Illinois.

"It is constantly improving."

KAISER GIVING ORDERS IN FIELD



THE KAISER AND STAFF AT THE FRONT. UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD

1,200 SCHOOL CHILDREN IN A FIRE TRAP ANNEX

Frame Building Has Already Been Condemned by the Fire Commissioner.

Twelve hundred school children are housed in a century old firetrap in Brooklyn in an annex to the Erasmus High School, according to a report made to Mayor Mitchell and the Sinking Fund this afternoon.

Frank D. Wilsey of the Building Committee of the Board of Education told the Mayor that if the Commission gave him the power he could have the building torn down by next Monday. The Mayor said he would take up the matter.

Fire Commissioner Adamson has condemned the annex and has ordered closed several other frame buildings between the ancient structure and the main school building. He notified the Board of Education that as long as the century old firetrap is permitted to stand the lives of 1,200 pupils will be in peril.

SAILING TO-DAY.

Escape, Jamaica, 12 M.
Zulia, San Juan, 12 M.
Antilles, New Orleans, 12 M.
Frederick VIII, Christiansand, 2 P. M.
Ingle, San Domingo, 3 P. M.

Dies in the Electric Chair.

AUBURN, N. Y., Dec. 9.—Michael Sarzano died in the electric chair in Auburn Prison to-day for the murder of a fellow countryman, Rudolfo Granzanelli, in Buffalo Nov. 17, 1912. He went to his death without hesitation. His execution brings the number of occupants of the Auburn death house down to five. After these are electrocuted no more executions will take place here, a new State law recently fixing all capital punishment in this State to take place in Sing Sing Prison.

"The Worth of a Thing Is Best Known by the Want of It!"

This is another version of the old saying that we never miss the sunshine until the clouds appear.

It's the unemployed who most appreciate a good position; the shivering tenant who knows the true value of a warm, cozy apartment; the hazardous speculator who turns in alarm to safe and sound securities; the spendthrift who learns the wisdom of seeking bargains, &c.

It is to such people—those who take a keen interest in getting the most for their money—that World ads, especially appeal, for by them they are guided to persons who are ANXIOUS to hire, work, rent, buy, sell, &c.—those with whom the most advantageous terms can be arranged.

World ads, lead from the commonplace to the exceptional.

Read them to-day and be convinced that this is so.

KAISER IS STRICKEN AFTER RETURN FROM FIELDS OF BATTLE

Kaiser Under Doctor's Care in Berlin as Result of Serious Illness Due to Attack of Pneumonia Contracted by Exposure While With Troops.

ALSO SUFFERING FROM CONTINUAL HEADACHES.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 9.—Kaiser Wilhelm is seriously ill. Messages received here from Berlin to-day state that the Kaiser is suffering from pneumonia and that his condition is aggravated by nervous depression caused by his extreme exertion in remaining with his troops in the field almost constantly since the war began.

His Majesty is also declared to be suffering from continual headaches.

Emperor William's illness from pneumonia has surprised no one who has kept track of his incessant activities since the war began. The declaration of war and the mobilization of the armies recalled him from a much needed vacation, the first he had had in a long time.

Since that moment the head of the German Empire has not known one minute of repose. He has been busy hearing reports from the generals commanding the Belgian, the French and the East Prussian campaigns. Night and day he has been flying from point to point, advising, commanding, inspiring the men in the trenches, consulting with their chiefs.

It has been no secret for some time that he has been disappointed at various developments of the campaigns, notably the failure of the movement to capture Paris. An observer who saw him recently reported that he seemed weary and gave evidence in his physical appearance of the hardships he had been undergoing. The Kaiser is fifty-five years old.

The Kaiser was on the eastern front only last week. He visited the German troops in East Prussia and then the Austro-German forces on the Czestochowa front. The name of this town was later reported to have been changed to Kaiserberg by the Germans. While at Breslau the Kaiser met Archduke Karl Franz Josef, heir to the Austrian throne; Archduke Francis Frederick, Inspector General of the Austrian Army, and Gen. von Hotzendorf, Austrian Chief of Staff. Archduke Francis Frederick is a close personal friend of the Kaiser.

Bombs Dropped on Dover By Two German Aviators

Five bombs have been dropped by German aviators on Dover, England, only sixty miles from London. This information reached New York to-day from London. British officialdom has been active in sealing up the channels that might let out the news to the public in England.

Lieut. Karl Kaspar and Lieut. Richard Otto made the flight to Dover, starting from a point near Ostend. The distance from Ostend to England's fortified naval harbor is about sixty miles as the crow flies.

Travelling at a great height, the aviators were not observed by the Dover garrison until the first bomb fell. It was a small one and hit the earthworks of the fortifications. Little damage was done, but officers and men poured out of the barracks. They saw four more bombs fall and explode on the upper heights of the cliffs, in quick succession. No one was killed or injured.

An effort was made to bring the hostile aeroplane down, but it was at a high altitude and none of the shots were successful. The aeroplane rose still higher and disappeared in the direction of the Belgian coast.

ANOTHER SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 9.—Nicholas Ahlers, former German Consul in Sunderland, Borough, was to-day convicted by the Durham Assizes of high treason, and sentenced to death.

The Grand Jury of the Durham Assizes returned a true bill against Ahlers on a charge of high treason early in November. According to the indictment, Mr. Ahlers was naturalized in 1905. After the declaration of war he engaged in helping German agents to leave England for Germany, and was charged.